

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH.

No. 3302

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1892.

SIX DOLLARS
PER QUARTER

BANKS.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA,
LIMITED.
Authorized Capital £1,000,000
Subscribed Capital £500,000

HEAD OFFICE:—HONGKONG.

Court of Directors:—
D. Gillies, Esq. Chow Tung Shang, Esq.
Chan Kit Shan, Esq. W. Watson, Esq.
C. J. Hirst, Esq. Kwan Ho Chuen, Esq.
Chief Manager, GEO. W. F. PLAYFAIR.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN
LONDON:—

THOMAS CARMICHAEL, Esq.—Messrs. Dent,
Palmer & Co.
JOHN BUTTERY, Esq.—Messrs. John Buttery &
Co.
C. B. STUART-WORTLEY, Q.C., M.P.
GEO. MUNRO, Manager.

BANKERS:—
Paris Banking Co., and the Alliance Bank (Ld.)
The Commercial Bank of Scotland.
Yokohama—D. FRASER, Manager.
Shanghai—J. GALLOWAY, Manager.
Amoy—J. ANDERSON, Manager.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened. Money
received on Deposit. Drafts issued. Bills
purchased and collected. Advances made on
Securities or goods in neutral Godown. Usual
Bank Agency business undertaken.

Interest for 12 months Fixed, 5 per Cent.
" " " 4
" " " 3
" " " 2
" " " 1

CURRENT ACCOUNTS 2

For Rates of Interest for other periods apply
to the Manager.

Hongkong, 18th May, 1892.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA,
LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE SIXTH CALL OF ONE POUND (£1)
per Share, making £8 in all, is payable
on or before 8th December next at the current
rate of exchange.

When making payment, Shareholders will
please send their provisional Certificates in
order that same may be exchanged for permanent
Certificates showing £8 paid up.

Residents at YOKOHAMA, SHANGHAI, AMOY
and FOOCHOW can pay at the Bank's Branches
there.

By Order of the Board of Directors.
GEO. W. F. PLAYFAIR,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 5th November, 1892.

[1024]

NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION,
LIMITED,
(IN LIQUIDATION).

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

CLAIMS on the HONGKONG BRANCH
must be sent to the Undersigned.
Forms may be had on application.

E. W. RUTTER,
Attorney for the Liquidator.

Hongkong, 24th August, 1892.

[846]

Intimations.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons having CLAIMS against the
Estate of the late Lieut. G. G. BOYLE,
ROYAL ARTILLERY, are requested to forward
them to the Undersigned before the 2nd
November, 1892, after which date no Claims
will be received.

S. G. F. SELBY,
Maj'r. R.A.

President Committee of Adjustment.

Hongkong, 22nd October, 1892.

[1025]

CAUTION.

ALL SUMS PAID into the Office of the
Hongkong Telegraph are received on
PRINTED FORMS signed by the Manager,
and no other Person is authorised to receive
the money. Payments made to unauthorised
Persons, or not received on Printed Forms
signed by the Manager, cannot be held VALID.

R. FRASER-SMITH,
Editor and Proprietor,

Hongkong Telegraph.

Hongkong, 8th November, 1892.

[1026]

THE "BOKHARA" FUND.

COMMITTEE.

H. E. the Governor, Sir WILLIAM ROBINSON,
K.C.M.G., Chairman.

H. E. Major-General DIGBY BARKER, C.B.

Vice-Chairman.

Honour the Chief Justice, Mr. FIELDING

CLARKE.

Honourable A. J. LEACH.

J. H. STEWART LOCKHART.

C. P. CHARKE.

Dr. HO KAI.

J. J. BELL-IRVING.

Colonel MULLROY, R.E.

Lieut.-Colonel RAYE, HILL, S.L.I.

BARROW, Hongkong Regiment.

Major SELBY, R.A.

F. D. BOYD, Esq.

T. E. DAVIS, Esq.

D. GILLIES, Esq.

H. H. JOSEPH, Esq.

W. H. YUK, Esq.

THE Committee appointed by His Excellency the Governor to enquire what steps
should be taken to afford relief to the sufferers by the Bokhara disaster have decided to invite
subscriptions to a General Fund to be apportioned in the discretion of the General Committee
among the following objects:—

(a) The relief of those dependent for support
upon residents in Hongkong who lost their lives
in the shipwreck.

(b) The erection of a suitable memorial of
the catastrophe.

(c) The recognition of services rendered to
the survivors.

The Subcription List will be closed on the
30th November next.

A. J. LEACH,

J. H. STEWART LOCKHART,

Joint Hon. Secretary and Treasurer.

Hongkong, 31st October, 1892.

[1027]

The Lists are at the Hongkong Club,
Club Germania, Club Lusitano, City Club, The
Hongkong, Victoria, Peak, and Mount Austin
Hotels, and at Messrs. Lane, Crawford & Co.,
Kelly & Walsh, Ld., Messrs. Falconer & Co.,
and Goupp & Co.,

INSURANCES.

EXAMPLES OF THE COST
OF INSURANCE TO A MAN AGED 30
NEXT BIRTHDAY.

£1,000 STG. payable at death, would
cost per quarter at the rate of

£6 18 0 (a) If premiums are payable for
whole of life;

or £9 11 6 (b) If premiums are limited to 20
years;

or £14 4 6 (c) If premiums are limited to 15
years;

or £13 0 0 (d) If the sum assured is made
payable at age 50, or at
death if previous.

Secured payments.

THE same provisions if commenced at age 40
a. b. would cost respectively (a) £8 15 0,
(b) £11 5 0, (c) £17 0 0, (d) £27 0 0 per quarter.

DODWELL, CARLILL & CO.,
Agents.

679—4 STANDARD LIFE OFFICE

THE SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY
OF CANADA.

ASSETS OVER £1,000,000.

Policies absolutely non-forfeitable.

No restrictions as to Residence or Travelling.

Rates of prem. low.

Policies issued on all approved Forms.

For further particulars apply to

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.,
Agents for Hongkong.

27th August, 1892.

1027

INTIMATIONS.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

HAVE RECEIVED THEIR NEW STOCK OF

CARPETS

IN VELVET PILE, AXMINSTER, BRUSSELS, TAPESTRY, &c., &c., in Newest Designs
and COLOURINGS with BORDERS and RUGS to match.

BRUSSELS and KIDDERMINSTER SQUARES in every size.

LINOLEUMS and FLOOR OIL-CLOTHS in every width.

BLANKETS and EIDER DOWN QUILTS in every size, Best value obtainable.

HOUSEHOLD DRAPERY of every description.

BEDSTEADS and SPRING MATTRESSES in every size at extremely low prices.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE of every description, Estimates and Designs free.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

Hongkong, 19th November, 1892.

[1071]

W. POWELL & CO.

LARGE SHIPMENTS OF NEW GOODS.

FANCY WOOL OPERA CLOAKS.

OPERA HOODS, FUR MANTLES.

EVENING WRAPS of every kind.

CHILDREN'S GAITERS, PETTICOATS, JACKETS, KNITTED VESTS, GLOVES, &c., &c.

W. POWELL & CO.

Hongkong, 19th November, 1892.

[1072]

KELLY & WALSH, LTD.

CHRISTMAS CARDS.

THE LARGEST and best assortment ever seen
in the Colony.

Note.—CHRISTMAS CARDS posted by the
English Mail of Thurday next, November

24th, will in all probability be delivered in
London on CHRISTMAS EVE or BOXING
DAY.

SOUVENIRS FOR HOME FRIENDS.
NATIVE ILLUSTRATED BOOKS.

JAPANESE JINGLES—On crepe paper, beau-
tifully illustrated in colours 50

OGAWA'S JAPANESE ALBUMS.

Sights and Scenes in the Tokaido \$6.00

The Hakone District 4.00

Types of Japan 2.50

Costumes and Customs in Japan 2.50

KELLY & WALSH, LIMITED,
QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 18th November, 1892.

[1073]

W. BREWER.

PEARL TYPE-WRITER, \$10. A really useful article.

PORTFOLIO OF THE WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.

JAPANESE and CHINESE XMAS CARDS in great variety.

NEW SUPPLY OF AMERICAN SONGS and MUSIC FOLIO. All the latest numbers.

CHEAP SETS OF THE WORKS OF DICKENS, THACKERAY, EDW. LYALL
GEORGE ELLIOT, &c., &c.

W. BREWER,
UNDER HONGKONG HOTEL

Hongkong, 4th November, 1892.

[1074]

HONGKONG TRADING CO.

JUST TO HAND
GENTS' EVENING SHOES,
SILK AND THREAD HALF-HOSE.

AVENDER AND WHITE KID GLOVES.

DRESS SHIRTS.

FOR HOMeward MAIL

XMAS AND NEW YEAR CARDS, New designs.

HONGKONG TRADING COMPANY,
Nos. 1, 3, 5, 8 & 9, D'Aguilar Street.

Hongkong, 9th November, 1892.

[1075]

MOUTRIE, ROBINSON & CO.
(UNDER HONGKONG HOTEL) AND AT SHANGHAI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

PIANOS

FOR HIRE OR MONTHLY PAYMENTS, HOME PRICES FOR CASH
BUILT SPECIALLY FOR US & GUARANTEED ABSOLUTELY.</p

Intimations.

GINGER ALE.

We have always made good GINGER ALE, and we are now making the best. At various exhibitions and competitions in London and elsewhere, GINGER ALE made by the formula we now use has won 32 Prize MEDALS and CERTIFICATES of MERIT.

In 1850 competed and won against FOUR of the most famed Belfast makers.

The Analyst's report:—

"It is of exceptionally good quality."
"Particularly pleasant to the taste."
"Decidedly tonic and sustaining."
"In every respect most satisfactory."

ARTHUR HILL HASSALL, M.D.

The ideal temperance beverage.

DAKIN, CRICKSHANK & CO., LTD.
Victoria Dispensary,
Queen's Road Central.
Hongkong, 19th October, 1892.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

have just received

ex Steamers "BENLEDI" and "GANGES"
their first shipments of

XMAS CONFECTIONERY

Consisting of:—

CHOCOLATE CREAMES, VANILLA PRA-
LINES, SUGARED ALMONDS, BURNT
ALMONDS, NOUGAT, JUJUBES,
TURKISH DELIGHT,

PARISIANS,

&c., &c., &c.

DELICIOUS FRUIT JELLIES.
ASSORTED PINEAPPLE, LIME, DAMSON,
GUAVA, RASPBERRY, STRAWBERRY,
PLUM, &c.

CALLARD AND BOWSER'S
BUTTER SCOTCH, ALMOND ROCK and
EVERTON-TOFFEE.

CADBURY'S CHOCOLATES
in great variety.

CRYSTALLIZED FRUITS, MUSCATELS,
ALMONDS AND FIGS.

FANCY BOXES.
A large and varied Assortment of
ARTISTIC DESIGNS.

XMAS CARDS,
ENGLISH, JAPANESE and CHINESE,
a splendid selection.

TOM SMITH'S CRACKERS,
A LARGE STOCK WELL ASSORTED.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.
THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY,
ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.
Hongkong, 10th November, 1892.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1892.

THE PROPOSED GOLD LOAN.

SIR WILLIAM ROBINSON's address on Wednesday last furnishes quite a large mass of valuable morals, not the least of which is the "lesson in estimating" which Mr. Mitchell-Innes ought to draw. But the most important point is the decision to raise a loan. His Excellency said he had decided to borrow in London, for reasons which were to be found in certain papers which he named. Careful consideration of the question from the ratepayers' point of view, as opposed to the official's, would alter His Excellency's decision, though from his conduct while he has been Governor of Hongkong we hardly think he is a man to be altered by any direct argument, however convincing. For he fully appreciates his own abilities (which are fortunately for the Colony, well up to the average) and has shown that he puts little value in the counsels of his advisers. In many matters we will go so far as to say his judgment is most likely to be correct, and his policy usually of the soundest; but as a Governor, with a Council, he has no right to assume infallibility.

The questions to be considered in borrowing are—(1) comparison of rates for loans in London and in Hongkong; (2) possibilities of exchange; (3) benefit to the lenders. Taking the first question alone, the answer is, of course, that home rates are much cheaper. Taking the second, no definite answer can be given. The possibilities are many and great; and the only thing that can be said just now is—we cannot say. Silver may go up to the figure of fifteen years ago, or it might go down lower than ever. It is urged that there is a limit in this direction; that silver cannot be mined below, say, 30d. per ounce; that mines are closing all over the world

even now, and silver cannot go appreciably lower. But what about Washington? What about all the hoards of silver in all the coffers of the world? What about new inventions and cheaper mining processes? Two years ago the dollar got down to three shillings, and mines began to close then in some places, and everybody said "silver cannot but go up soon"; and two Far Eastern banks died in that faith.

But even if a stable exchange could be guaranteed, there is still to be considered the third question—the advantage to the lenders. That is the one vital factor which Governor ROBINSON seems to have overlooked. Of course, money is never lent to Governments except in hope of gain to the lenders; the home Banks would make sure of a big profit. So would the Eastern banks, of course; herein comes the first article of the Protectionist creed which even Free-traders admit is true—that every Government should endeavour to stimulate trade within its own jurisdiction when opportunity presents itself. Here is the Hongkong Government determined to spend some of its revenue in interest on a loan; why should this Hongkong revenue go to London if it can be kept in Hongkong? Because it would make a difference in the Hongkong budgets. Borrow in London, and there is the revenue of the Colony as usual, with a heavy charge on it. Borrow in Hongkong, and there is a bigger revenue with a bigger charge. The Government, naturally (being merely official) desires to lighten the burden, to make the figures look well even if the facts remain bad. But we believe that the increase in local trade would be biggest and best of all.

CAPTAIN A. BENSON, one of the most able and popular of skippers, who has navigated Far Eastern seas for this past five-and-twenty years and who has been laid up for some weeks past has resumed command of the latest addition to the S. O. C. fleet, and will pilot his vessel, the *Loo Soko*, out of port, bound for Hongkong, to-morrow morning. Mr. V. Perki, who was in command during Captain Benson's illness, is chief officer of the *Loo Soko*.

The Acting Secretary (Mr. Adam Lind) read the notice of sailing, with the following resolution which was to be submitted:—

"That the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce recommend to, and urge upon Her Majesty's Government the desirability of adapting in concert with the other European Governments with the Government of the United States and with that of India, also with those of other countries, if so desired, such means as will lessen if not remove the present serious uncertainty in Exchange between Silver and Gold, using countries, which has had so disturbing and so universally injurious an effect upon British Commerce with all Eastern and Silver using countries."

Mr. J. S. Lapraik said—I beg to propose the resolution now submitted to the meeting and have much pleasure in doing so as it has been the wish of several members that an expression of opinion on this important subject should emanate from this Chamber. Most of the Chambers India and China have already recorded their opinions, and in the interests of the trade of this Colony it ought not to be silent. I am not going to make a long speech, the subject has been so thoroughly thrashed out in all parts of the world; it would only be going over all the old arguments. I am not a bimetallist, but neutral; but at the same time I am strongly of opinion that something must be done, and that the Conference now about to meet will arrive at some solution. Great Britain has a very responsible and difficult task. She has to study her own internal interests as well as those of India and China. I beg to propose the adoption of the resolution which has been read to the meeting (applause).

Mr. Alford said—Mr. Chairman and Gentleman, I rise to second the resolution proposed by Mr. Lapraik. It expresses perhaps as well as can be expressed what we all want, that is stability in the ratio of Gold and Silver. I think you will all admit this to be an absolute necessity to our welfare if business is to be carried on upon legitimate lines between Gold and Silver using countries. I will not attempt to enter on the remedies which are by some deemed as nostrums and by all admitted to be of a controversial nature, but there are two points. I may mention usefully and without danger of raising argument. The first is that I would like to correct any notion which may be prevalent that the ultimate design of those who wish to have the Silver question enquired into, is to raise the value of that metal. Such a notion is I am sure foreign to all who have interests of importance in the East and I have no hesitation in saying that a low rate of exchange does not impede business provided it is stable, for we know from past experience that markets have adapted themselves to past declines, and we consequently may rest assured that they will do so in the future. What trade cannot stand is a 3/4 exchange one year and 2/3 the next. The other point I would refer to is the attempt to introduce India's Gold Standard—it has apparently emanated from the governing body who see only the loss now incurred in providing the interest or Staking Funds for Gold obligations which have to be paid in England. I do not think the movement receives any support from commercial classes, who see before them as a result of the Gold Standard the probable extinction of India's export trade. Were silver thus demonetized in India it would doubtless in the end be an enormous gain to China, but before that time was reached the depreciation in the Dollar would be so enormous that I fear few would survive the operation. Gentlemen in the everyday hurry and worry of our business lives few of us have the time even if we have the inclination or the ability to review the past or attempt to forecast the future of Exchange, but we know one thing, that we want a stable Exchange. Merchants know it, and Bankers too, their cost to, and I think it would ill become this Chamber to rest silent and apathetic whilst others in India and China are moving and on the eve of an International enquiry into the gravest financial question of the day. It is on these grounds I second Mr. Lapraik's resolution and I venture to suggest that in further discussing the matter controversial points might be avoided, as the Resolution is confined to an expression of our desire for stability in Exchange, regarding which a unanimous voice will I hope be recorded to-day. (Loud applause).

The Hon. T. H. Whitehead said—Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, it is with very great pleasure that I rise to second the resolution which has been proposed by Mr. Lapraik, the Senior member of the old established firm of Douglas Lapraik & Co. I have closely followed, given much attention, and the most careful consideration to the silver question for many years. The resolution which has been put before you was unanimously adopted by a well attended meeting of the East India and China Trade Section of the London Chamber of Commerce about a month ago. In support of the motion Mr. James MacAndrew said "Half the metallic circulating medium of the world consists roughly speaking of gold and half of silver. It was obviously a matter of the highest importance having regard to the immense development of international commerce during the last quarter of a century—that these two media should bear some definite relation to each other. He had no doubt it would be the opinion that the ratio of the relative values of gold and silver or a near approach thereto was of much greater

A SCHEME for cutting a canal between the Bosphorus and the Golden Horn is being discussed at Constantinople.

The Daily Press says "mentions that 'some of the Hongkong people were too cocksure about the Yokohama bank' etc." Who abused us for saying "crooks and cripples" etc?

The budget of the Ministry of Public Works in France for 1893 contains the following items of money to be spent upon improvement of the maritime ports—1-Dép, 63,000 francs; Havre, 1,400,000 francs; Toulon, 2,100,000 francs; Fécamp, 230,000 francs; Rouen, 800,000 francs; Paris, 1,200,000 francs.

YESTERDAY we were under the painful necessity hunting the Office Gole out of our office with the family broom-stick because he brought in an absolutely childish and nauseating article about Governor Waddington's volunteer wives. We thought he had gone to the *Small office* with it in the hope of getting a fiver for his slush, but we were wrong again. It appeared as a "saler" in the *Daily Press* to-day!

PANAMA is being greatly exercised over the question of harbour improvement. A stormy meeting of ratepayers was held on the 7th to consider the report of a Special Committee appointed by the Governor to enquire into Sir John Coode's plan, and the alternative plan of the present Colonial Engineer, Major McCollum. (Unhappily it was resolved to ask the Government to let the matter stand over six months.)

The Legislative Council will meet on Monday next, 21st November, at 3 p.m. —

Business items—Report of the Finance Committee, No. 9 of 1892.

Orders of the Day—2. Second reading of the Appropriation Bill for 1893. 3. Second reading of the Supplementary Appropriation Bill for 1893.

A meeting of the Finance Committee will be held immediately after the meeting of the Legislative Council.

CAPTAIN A. BENSON, one of the most able and popular of skippers, who has navigated Far Eastern seas for this past five-and-twenty years and who has been laid up for some weeks past has resumed command of the latest addition to the S. O. C. fleet, and will pilot his vessel, the *Loo Soko*, out of port, bound for Hongkong, to-morrow morning. Mr. V. Perki, who was in command during Captain Benson's illness, is chief officer of the *Loo Soko*.

The Acting Secretary (Mr. Adam Lind) read the notice of sailing, with the following resolution which was to be submitted:—

"That the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce recommend to, and urge upon Her Majesty's Government the desirability of adapting in concert with the other European Governments with the Government of the United States and with that of India, also with those of other countries, if so desired, such means as will lessen if not remove the present serious uncertainty in Exchange between Silver and Gold, using countries, which has had so disturbing and so universally injurious an effect upon British Commerce with all Eastern and Silver using countries."

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THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1892.

Mr. Whitehead then formally moved that the resolution as passed be telegraphed to the London Chamber and communicated by them to the representative of Great Britain at the Montevideo Conference.

The Hon. E. R. Billios seconded.
The motion was carried and the proceedings terminated.

ELECTRIC BELLS.

LECTURE AT THE ENGINEERS' INSTITUTE.

At a largely attended meeting of the Institution of Engineers, a shipbuilder of Hongkong last night, Mr. S. M. Harrison, of the Oriental and Electric Co. Ltd., delivered an interesting and instructive lecture on Electric Bells. Mr. G. Fenwick presided, and briefly introduced the lecturer.

Mr. Harrison divided his lecture into four sections, the first dealing with conductors and non-conductors of electricity; the second, batteries, the real sources of power in electric bells; the third, bell themselves; and the fourth, bell-pushes. The lecturer commenced with the discovery made by the Greek philosopher Thales, who found that friction gave an attractive force to amber (Greek *elektron*, whence the English word is derived). After this it was discovered that other bodies when rubbed had the same power as amber, in attract lighter bodies. Then it was found that some substances could communicate to others the "electric" or amber-like power of attracting, while some bodies could not; for instance, suspending a piece of metal by a silk thread, and another by a brass wire, the silk would not carry the electricity along its whole length, but the brass did. It was discovered that all that is conducted electricity, some more than others; silver most, gold, and copper next. Copper conducts seven times as well as iron. The next discovery was made by Galvani, an Italian, that the leg of a frog contracted when touched by any metal containing electric power. From this the "Galvanic pile" got its name. It was ascertained that when two metals were suspended in an acid solution with the ends in the air, connected, there were two currents, one through the acid, and the other, outside, in the opposite direction. Thus a needle and pin were exhibited by the lecturer stuck in a lemon; the acid acted on the metals, but when the outer ends of the needle and pins were not connected, the current was "latent" or not working; but when connected, they produced a current which had a precipitating effect on the galvanometer, or instrument for measuring currents. The current was found to flow from the most oxidized metal to the least oxidized one. In this example, from the needle or the steel, which was thus evolving "positive" electricity, to the copper or brass of the pin, which therefore contained "negative" electricity. Through the acid, the return current would flow in the opposite direction. Some metals oxidized so little as to be practically not acted on at all by acids; platinum was the most noticeable, while silver was the other extreme, so that platinum and silver formed the most powerful combination in that respect. Copper was not acted on by dilute sulphuric acid, unless the acid was very strong; so that if water was mixed with sulphuric acid, it would not act on copper, but would on zinc. Zinc however, was found to oxidize ten times as at the point where the electric fluid was generated, the zinc burns away; even when the circuit was not complete, when the battery was not working at all, the zinc and the acid were combining chemically, and the zinc was dissolved almost as quickly as when working. Therefore the battery became "inconstant" or unreliable. Hundreds of different kinds of batteries were invented containing iron, zinc, platinum, copper, and carbon. Carbon was found next best after copper. Hence originated the Leclanché battery, now universally used in one form or another. It is all ammonium was employed in place of sulphuric acid, for the zinc was found not to be acted on by ammonium except when the circuit was complete. A piece of copper wire in screw form was cast in the zinc by moulding, for the purpose of connecting. The use of carbon in place of zinc was not invented by Leclanché, but was adopted by him later. Many kinds of carbons were used; the best, because the strongest, was that which formed in cells on the sides of gas-tetra, and had to be cut in lumps. A cheaper form was made in moulds, from ordinary carbon mixed with other fillers to make an adhesive paste, which was then pressed into the paste. Two cells were made in the carbon, and it was poured in, to form a bed for the brass wires. The brass was coated with tin, as tin was a better resistor to ammonia. The carbon was plunged in boiling paraffin, to make it more impervious to the acid solution. All metals, carbon, and water or solutions were conductors of electricity, and oils and everything else non-conductors. Leclanché also used a porcine of manganese, for the following reason:—if the battery, with only carbon and copper, was used continuously it would be found to stop very soon, as the carbon would be covered with tiny bubbles of gas—hydrogen; and the current could not flow through it. Peroxide of manganese contained a large quantity of oxygen, which readily combined with the free hydrogen, forming water again, so that the current was continuous. So Leclanché introduced an unglazed porous porcelain cell, filled with carbon and peroxide of manganese in almost equal parts, in pieces (lumps); water was put into the cell, with these lumps, and then the whole cell and contents were put in the solution of ammonium. The water percolated through, the pores of the cell and established an electrical connection with the copper, suspended alongside in the salt ammonium. The battery thus arranged could work all right if allowed intervals of rest, during which the hydrogen could combine with the oxygen; so that this form of battery was specially suited for bells. The zinc did not dissolve, except when the battery was working, when the current produced hydrochloric acid, which eats away zinc, slowly. But in hot climates the porous porcelain cells were found to crack, thereby spoiling the whole arrangement. Therefore a new plan was adopted, the porcous of manganese being pulverized with the carbon and compressed with the porcelain holder. This was better for another reason, that the porous cells were liable to become too hard for the fluid to penetrate, whereas the naked blocks of composition could not. Having arrived at the latest development in conductors and batteries, the lecturer then dealt briefly with wires, mentioning the different kinds to be considered in adapting them for domestic, submarine, and other uses. He then described the action of the electric current on the bell and clapper. The current passed along to where the bell was, and then entered a horseshoe shaped bar of soft iron, which as previously described became highly magnetic the moment the current reached it, and instantly lost its magnetic power when the current stopped. The lecturer illustrated his meaning by a number of experiments, which (wonderful to relate in a lecture) all turned successfully. The principle of the electric bell, he explained, was to attract the clapper to the bell; at the moment of contact, the current was turned away from its former course, and passed through the clapper. The horse-shoe electro-magnet then lost the current, and ceased to attract, and the clapper fell back. The current thus again ran on, and the clapper again sprang forward; and thus the rapid back-

ward and forward motion was caused, which rang the bell. There were numerous variations of this principle, and the lecturer exhibited and tested a number of different kinds. The final part of the lecture dealt with bell-pushes. The push was a piece of brass, tipped with platinum to save it from being eaten away by the current; it was held in position so that on pressing down it would jump two end of the wire and complete the circuit. After exhibiting specimens of various pushes, for different uses, the lecturer explained the causes of batteries becoming exhausted, which on an average took place in about eighteen months. In conclusion, he thanked his audience for giving him such a patient and attentive hearing.

The chairman prepared a hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Harrison and expressed the hope that he would at some future date favour the Institute with another address.

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NAVAL COURT MARTIAL.

THE SQUADRON STRIKE.

William Charles Richards and Henry Roland Pope, ordinary seamen in H.M.S. *Impudent*, were brought before a Court Martial on board the *Victor Emmanuel* this morning. The court consisted of Capt. Clutterbuck (Caroline) presiding; Commr. Burr (Portsmouth), Commr. Onslow (*Impudent*); Commr. G. W. H. (Victor Emmanuel) and Lieut. Pigg (Victor Emmanuel). The prisoners were charged with breaking and entering their ship three days ago. It appeared from the evidence that the two youths made up their minds to strike, so when ordered to attend in traction hill they didn't "fall in." A master-at-arms was sent below for them and they told him they would not turn to. At last after a good deal of pilfering was decided to bring them on deck by force—a squad of Marines told off for the special duty, succeeding in hauling them to the upper deck, where they again declined to fall in. In consequence they were put under arrest and in due course by court martial. They had no defence or explanation and were sentenced to six months' imprisonment with hard labour.

LATE TELEGRAMS.

CALCUTTA, November 2nd. The question of corn-cult. Port Blair, with the main land by cable has been once more shelved by the Government of India on the ground of financial exigencies.

The Government of India have received another answer reply from the Amir. It is now extremely improbable that the mission will start before the spring.

The Indian Currency Committee, presided over by Lord Persicelli, have had the evidence of Mr. James Thackeray, of Sir C. Fort and Co., and also of the Manager of the U. I. B. Bank, Scotland. The Indians have been advised for a week.

Mr. Kelly and Miss Plaist, who were lost in the *Roundabout*, have been buried in the Roman Catholic cemetery at Obidos in presence of a large and respectful concourse of people. The identification of most of the bodies is in hand impossible owing to the absence of any distinguishing marks on the clothes.

LODGE, November 2nd. C. pain, Harrison and Lieutenant MacMunn have been awarded the Distinguished Service Order for their services in connection with the 51st Regt. of Sappers and Miners.

The Standard states that Russia has demanded of the Port that all Russian war material shall have free passage through the Dardanelles at any time and with previous sanction.

The accident to the *Scindia Express* at Tsurak was more serious in its results than was at first reported. Twelve passengers were killed, including Captain McLeod, of the Black Watch, who was on his way to Ava. Eleven persons were injured, some of them very seriously. The Marquess of Tweeddale and the Marquess of Huntley who were in the train and sleeping at the time of the collision in a Pullman Car, the end of which was shattered, escaped without injury. The G. & R. Train into which the Express ran was laden with iron, and the shock of the collision was as bad as having been something frightful. A portion of the Express took fire after the collision, and several of the bodies of the passengers who were killed were roasted. The signalman has been suspended, as it is alleged he was asleep at his post.

The *Times* regrets that the Amir is still further delaying the *Jellalabad* Mission, and says that the Indian Government while allowing him full latitude has a means to exercise pressure which it may possibly be compelled to use.

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PAKISTAN, November 3rd. The Miners at Camaux resumed work quickly.

The French loss in the last fighting with the Dabomeyans, which was of a severe nature, was ten killed, and seventy wounded.

LONDON, November 4th. The French *Houss*, which went ashore near Ferrol, has floated off. Her bottom is badly damaged, and three of her compartments are filled with water; repairs to the ship will be made at Ferrol.

THE TELEGRAPH CONVENTION.

The *Shanghai Mercury* of Tuesday last says:—

We are authorised to contradict the statement that has been published, to the effect that the new Telegraph Treaty drawn up between Con. Cassal, the Russian Minister, and Sheng Tantai, Chief Director of the Chinese Telegraph Administration, binding China to connect her wires with the Russian Telegraph system at Katcha, Blagoweschenk and Possele, and agreeing to keep up the rates for ten years, has been ratified by the Chinese Government. But on Sunday last the instrument was sent up from Tienmen to the Tung-ki Yamé, with a strong recommendation from S. S. G. Tantai, and unless a united representation is made by the Foreign Minister at Peking, the interests of whose nationals are threatened by the Chinese government. The latter has no objection to the Chinese government. The latter contrivance, therefore, can not affect the clauses already mentioned, nor the bookmakers, whom these now pacify.

HANKOW AUTUMN RACE MEETING.

THURSDAY, 10TH NOVEMBER, 1892.

Races were held with a northerly wind blowing across the course. Weather cold but rain kept off. Dr. Begg's numerous wins were received with pleasure.

VICTORY CUP.—Once round.

Dr. Begg's Latona Dr. Berg Mr. Nicholas's Gengi Kwin Mr. Dallas Mr. Price's Tapirine Mr. Callaway Mr. Andrew's Lohengrin Mr. Andrews's TUNG CHU MEM CUP.—Half-mile.

Dr. Begg's Rheingold Dr. Berg Mr. Nicholas's Rhyn Mr. Dallas Mr. Moorehead's Nav Mr. Ready Mr. Price's Gold-tream Mr. Callaway MAIDEN STAKES.—4 miles.

Dr. Begg's Kangaro Dr. Berg Mr. Nicholas's Salome Mr. Dallas Mr. Moorehead's Comanche Mr. Ready Mr. Shrook's Fra Divalo Mr. Callaway HAWK CLUB CUP.

Dr. Begg's Worcester Dr. Berg Mr. Moorehead's Mohican Mr. Callaway Mr. Moorehead's Comanche Mr. Ready Mr. Nicholas's Salome Mr. Dallas LOTTERY CUP.—1/4 mile.

Dr. Begg's Latona Dr. Berg Mr. Nicholas's Galion Mr. Dallas Mr. Price's Half & Half Mr. Callaway Mr. Pencastell's Carco Mr. Steppard GERMAN CUP.—Once round.

Mr. Moorehead's Comanche Mr. Dallas Dr. Begg's Kangaro Dr. Berg Mr. Moorehead's Nav Mr. Ready Mr. Shrook's Fra Divalo Mr. Callaway Mr. Nicholas's Amourous Mr. Tokmakoff o

RACING STAKES.—Once round.

Mr. Nicholas's Mammy Mr. Dallas Dr. Begg's Rheingold Dr. Berg Mr. Price's Tamerlane Mr. Callaway Mr. Pencastell's Carco Mr. Steppard o

HACK STAKES.

Lt. Billard's Tallman Dr. Webb Mr. Gardner's Rob Roy Dr. Thomas Mr. Andrew's Scamp Mr. Tokmakoff o

Dr. Begg's Wallaby Dr. Berg * Dead Heat.

MOUKDEN.

(MERCURY'S CORRESPONDENT.)

Moskou, 27th October, 1892.—I have just returned from a lengthened tour through a good part of the south and west of the province. Generally speaking, the harvest has been very good, and consequently the farmers are rejoicing. Only in one or two smaller districts, about 40 or 50 miles west of Mukden, did I find distress. The grain crop, which was the most oxidized metal to the least oxidized one—in this example, from the needle or the steel, which was thus evolving "positive" electricity, to the copper or brass of the pin, which therefore contained "negative" electricity. Through the acid, the return current would flow in the opposite direction. Some metals oxidized so little as to be practically not acted on at all by acids; platinum was the most noticeable, while silver was the other extreme, so that platinum and silver formed the most powerful combination in that respect. Copper was not acted on by dilute sulphuric acid, unless the acid was very strong; so that if water was mixed with sulphuric acid, it would not act on copper, but would on zinc. Zinc however, was found to oxidize ten times as quickly as when the circuit was not complete, when the battery was not working at all, the zinc was dissolved almost as quickly as when working. Therefore the battery became "inconstant" or unreliable. Hundreds of different kinds of batteries were invented containing iron, zinc, platinum, copper, and carbon. Carbon was found next best after copper. Hence originated the Leclanché battery, now universally used in one form or another. It is all ammonium was employed in place of sulphuric acid, for the zinc was found not to be acted on by ammonium except when the circuit was complete. A piece of copper wire in screw form was cast in the zinc by moulding, for the purpose of connecting. 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Hotels

PEAK HOTEL.

OPEN ALL THE YEAR ROUND.

THIS commodious and well appointed HOTEL, situated at a height of 3,350 feet above sea-level, having been leased by the Proprietors of the "VICTORIA HOTEL," is now OPEN and will be run in conjunction with their HOTEL in Queen's Road, thus enabling them to offer special inducements to Visitors and Residents.

SPECIAL WINTER RATES.

The Rates for BOARD and LODGING during the Winter Months, from November 1st to March 31st, have been reduced as follows:—

One person, one month.	£50.00
Married couple (occupying one room per month).	£5.00
One person per day.	2.50
Married couple per day.	3.50

For full particulars apply to

VICTORIA HOTEL

Hongkong, 23rd October, 1892. [184]

WINDSOR HOTEL,
(In Connaught Buildings),
QUEEN'S ROAD, HONGKONG.

THE Private Hotel heretofore carried on in WINDSOR HOUSE has now been removed to CONNAUGHT HOUSE.

Cuisine under European management. Each Bed-room has its own Bath-room, Hot and Cold water. Passenger Elevator to all floors.

Charges from \$2 per day upwards.

SPECIAL RATES for Families or Permanent Boarders. Offices and Rooms to let Unfurnished, and Rooms with or without Board, by day or month. Apply at the Office, No. 37, 3rd Floor.

Hongkong, 23rd August, 1892. [184]

BAY VIEW HOTEL.

M. OSBORNE begs to remind the Public that every possible arrangement has been made for the comfort and convenience of Visitors to this popular Summer Resort. "BAY VIEW" occupies the best situation on the Shau-ki-wan Roads, command an excellent view of the Harbour, and is always open to the cool breeze from the Southward. Steam-launches can at any time come alongside the Jetty adjoining the spacious lawn.

The Cuisine is unrivaled in Hongkong, and only the best Brands of Wines, Spirits, Cigars, etc., are kept in stock. Private Dinners or Tables prepared in First-class style on the shortest notice, and Meals can be served at all hours.

Hongkong, 2nd May, 1892. [185]

THE BOA VISTA HOTEL.

BISHOP'S BAY, MACAO.

THIS HOTEL is situated on the sea shore in one of the best and healthiest parts of Macao, and commands an admirable view facing the South. Its accommodation is unsurpassed in the Far East.

Every comfort is provided for Visitors, with an excellent Cuisine, and Wines, Spirits and Malt Liquors of the best brands.

Hot, Cold, Shower and Sea Water Baths, Large and well-ventilated Dining, Billiard and Reading Rooms, and a well supplied Bar.

A small Dairy is attached to the premises, MRS. MARIA B. DOS REMEDIOS, Proprietress.

THE SHAMEEN HOTEL.

BRITISH CONCESSION, CANTON.

THIS FIRST CLASS HOTEL, admirably situated within a few minutes walk of the River Steamer Wharves, is now open to receive Visitors.

The Bed-rooms are cool, airy and comfortably furnished, and the spacious Dining Room, Sitting Rooms, and accommodation generally, will be found equal to the best Hotels in the Far East.

The Table D'Hote is supplied with every luxury in season, and the cuisine is in expert hands.

Wines, Spirits, Malt Liquors, etc., of the best quality only.

A WELL APPOINTED BILLIARD-ROOM.

A. F. DO ROARIO,
Manager.

Hongkong, 1st September, 1892. [187]

HAUENSTEIN'S HOTEL,
A M O Y.

THIS First-class FAMILY HOTEL is situated on the beach at KULANGSOO and has First-class Accommodation for Visitors.

An EXCELLENT TABLE is kept, and WINES, SPIRITS, and MALT LIQUORS of the very best quality.

Terms Moderate.

R. HELLWIG,
Proprietor.

Amoy, 1st September, 1892. [185]

Intimations.

HONGKONG TIMBER
YARD, WANCHAI.

REGON PINE SPARS and LUMBER
Always on Hand.

L. MALLORY,
Hongkong, 24th June, 1892. [165]

Quinum Wine
of LABARRAQUE

unique preparation of this kind, approved by the Academy of Medicine of Paris, is the condensation of all the active principles of the Cinchona Bark. A few grammes of the Quinum produce the same effect as several doses of Cinchona. (Ronquier, Professor at the School of Pharmacy of Paris.)

I bought for a long time a powerful tonic, I have found it is your Quinum which I consider as the restorative—par excellence of weakened constitutions.

Dr. CADARÉ.

The Quinum Wine of Labarraque is the most useful complement of Quinum in the treatment of fevers. Its effects are particularly remarkable in old fevers and in pallidous cachexia.

Prof. BOUCHARDAZ,
In nearly all the Pharmacies.

Agents in Hongkong—

A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.

DAKIN BROS. OF CHINA, Ltd.

Intimations.

THE MOUNT AUSTIN HOTEL,

Telegraphic address,
"EXCELSIOR" Hongkong, 1,400 FEET ABOVE SEA LEVEL.

A. B. C. Code.

TELEPHONE

No. 35.

TIFF FROM DECEMBER 1ST, 1892, UNTIL APRIL 30TH, 1893, SUBJECT TO ACCOMMODATION BEING AVAILABLE.

Board and Lodging by the Day, one person 3.00
Board and Lodging by the Day for Married Couples occupying one room 4.50
Board and Lodging by the Month, one person 60.00
Board and Lodging by the Month for Married Couples occupying one room 100.00

(CHILDREN BY SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT.)

Sitting-room by the Day 8.25
Sitting-room by the Month 30.00
Extra Bed-room by the Day 2.00
Extra Bed-room by the Month 20.00
Bed and Breakfast 2.50
Breakfast 0.75

1.00
1.50
1.00
20.00
0.15

TRAMWAY TICKETS will be supplied to Residents and Visitors at the Hotel at reduced rates. For further particulars apply at the Company's Office, 38 and 40, Queen's Road Central, or to R. ISHERWOOD, Macao, Mount Austin Hotel.

Hongkong, 13th October, 1892.

1018

THE HONGKONG HOTEL.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS, "Kirchlin"—A. B. C. Code.—TELEPHONE, NO. 32.

PROPRIETORS..... THE HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE HONGKONG HOTEL—the most commodious and best appointed Hotel in the Far East, affords unequalled accommodation to travellers and others. It is situated in the centre of the town, opposite the General Post Office and the Hongkong Club, adjacent to Pedder's Wharf (the principal landing stage of the Colony) and in close proximity to the Banks and Shipping Offices.

The HOTEL STEAM LAUNCH conveys passengers and baggage to and from all Mail Steamers. THE TABLE D'HOTE, at separate tables, is supplied with every delicacy, the *cuisines* being under experienced supervision. THE BED-ROOMS, with adjoining Bath-rooms, are lofty and well ventilated, open on to spacious Verandahs, are lighted by gas and fitted throughout with electric communicators. The Reading, Waiting and Smoking Rooms, Ladies' Drawing Rooms, the new Bar and public BILLIARD ROOMS (Sw. English and American Tables) are fitted with every convenience. A handsomely appointed GRILL ROOM, where chops, steaks, &c., are served at any hour, adjoins the Hotel, and is under the same Management. THE WINES & SPIRITS are selected by an Expert and the BEST BRANDS only are supplied. THE HYDRAULIC ASCENDING-ROOMS of the latest and most approved type convey passengers and baggage from the Entrance Hall to each of the five floors above.

NIGHT PORTERS and WATCHMEN are continually on duty.

R. TUCKER
Manager.

Hongkong, 12th February, 1892.

1018

THE IMPERIAL HOTEL LTD.

YOKO, JAPAN.

THE FINEST HOTEL IN THE EAST.

(Under the distinguished patronage of the Imperial Household.)

THIS fine hotel is situated within five minutes' drive of the terminus of the Yokohama-Tokyo Railway and is in near proximity to the Imperial Palace, the Parliament House and the Chief Public Offices.

There are no inside rooms, thus securing well-lighted, ventilated and cheerful accommodations. The Cuisine cannot be surpassed, and the aim of the management is to provide for the comfort and pleasure of the guests. The attractions of Tokio are countless, and the religious and floral festivals being of daily occurrence are to be seen at their best and on a grander scale than in any other portion of Japan. All the noted actors, wrestlers and jugglers make the capital their head-quarters.

RATES, \$3 TO \$4.50 PER DAY.

C. S. ARTHUR,
Manager.

1016

CARMICHAEL & CO., LTD.
CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR
CARDS, CHINESE, &c., &c.
CHEAP AND VARIED ASSORTMENT CHOCOLATE CREAMS IN PLAIN AND
FANCY BOXES.
FOWLING PIECES AND AMMUNITION.

CARMICHAEL & CO., LTD.

18, Praya Central, Hongkong.

Hongkong, 20th October, 1892.

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